THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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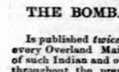
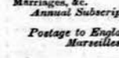


FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 Clipper ship FRENCHMEN, 1150 Tons Register, W. GALLOWAY, Commander, will sail about the middle of April. For Freight or passage apply to Messrs. ROBERSON & Co., Agents, Bombay.



FOR SURAT.

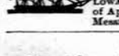
THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons, Register, Captain MAIN, will be despatched to Surat on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 A.M.

For first-class Passage apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LASCAIN & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers.

Bombay, 23rd March 1863.

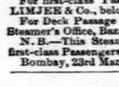


FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, L. D. LOWE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.



FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kalaspara-walla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

FOR VERAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY next, the 27th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavashana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.

Bombay, 28th December 1862.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN, in Armenian Lane, next to Dr. Dallas' Solicitor's Office. Also, a new commodious airy HOUSE, suitable for a large Office. Apply to RUTTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE WOOLLENWALLA, at the same Godown.

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23rd March 1863.

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Bombay Gazette Office.

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Girgaum Road, 21st March 1863.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of bran-new one two and three inch Pine Boards, at Rs. 19 per 100 superficial feet; and Boat Oars, of all sizes at 4 as. per feet, Coir Mattings, single and double, 69 by 63 feet. Price moderate, apply to SORABJEE RUTTONJEE & Co., 15, Apollo Street, Fort.

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Notices.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 3rd 4th, 6th, and 7th proximo, on account of the Easter Holidays.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL, Agent, Bombay.
For the Agra, and United Service Bank, Limited,
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Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan Limited,
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 20th March 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, (Limited) will be held at the Offices of the Company on TUESDAY, the 31st day of March, instant, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, when the following propositions will be submitted to the Meeting.

1. That this Meeting approves of the terms of the agreement which has been entered into with Government for the reclamation of land from the Sea in the Harbour of Bombay, and the Directors are hereby empowered to carry the same into effect in such manner as to them may seem proper, and for that purpose to surrender or otherwise make over to the Government all or any portion of the Elphinstone Bunder.

2. That the following be added to the Regulations contained in the Articles of Association of the Company.

"The Directors shall be at liberty from time to time to sell or lease upon such terms as to them may seem proper any portions of the land for the time being belonging to the Company, and any buildings, premises, or other property of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th March 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

WE have, on the 1st February, established a branch of our Firm at Havre, under the style of S. TYABJEE & Co. S. TYABJEE & Co.

MR. JOHN HURST is authorized to sign for us by procuration.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—The MYJEE FAIR being over, the temporary Station opened at that place will be closed on and after TUESDAY, the 24th instant.

J. S. LOWE,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 23rd March 1863

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—On and after the 25th March 1863, the TELOWLEE STATION will be closed both for Coaching and Goods Traffic, and another Station, called DYOLEE 62 miles from Bombay will, on and after the 1st April 1863, be opened in its stead.

Passengers and Goods will be booked between Dyolee and all Stations on the Concan Line.

The 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. Down Passengers Trains from Bombay will leave Dyolee at 12-42 noon and 12-25 midnight respectively.

The 3-15 A.M. and 2 P.M. Up Trains from Campoolee will leave Dyolee at 3-41 A.M. and 2-30 P.M. respectively.

J. S. LOWE,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 23d March 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—A number of articles, consisting of Wearing Apparel, Umbrellas, Walking sticks, &c. &c., which have been found on the Line of Railway or on the Railway Company's premises during the year ending 31st December 1862, will, if not claimed before the 31st March 1863, be sold by Public Auction.

J. S. LOWE,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus,
21st March 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by an Instrument in writing in the Goojeratee language, bearing date the 23th day of February 1863, Mr. SIR JOOGJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, Mr. JEJEEBHOY DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, JERBAEE and her husband Mr. SORABJEE RUTTONJEE BOTTLEWALLA, the Administrators and Administratrix and next-of-kin of the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, have for the considerations therein mentioned, released, assigned, and made over to their Co-administrator and Co-next-of-kin, Mr. SIR JOOGJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, all their respective Rights, Shares, and Interests, in so much of the personal or moveable Estate, Property, Debts, and Effects, of the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, as still remains undivided. Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA taking upon himself the payments and discharge of all debts and liabilities due by or from the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, or his Estate.

All persons who are indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, for the hire of any property forming part of his personal Estate, are requested to pay their debts and deliver such property to Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, who alone can give a legal receipt or discharge for the same, and those who have any claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to send their accounts and claims for adjustment and payment to Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, who will pay and discharge the same.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor to the Administrators and Administratrix.

Bombay, 10th March 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgements to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed on them during the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.
British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bomay, 1st January 1863.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

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POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

On this occasion will be found the Gems of

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Received on its first representation

WITH SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER.

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S. P. BROWER will repeat, by desire, the celebrated SONG o

THE MOCKING BIRD.

PROGRAMME.—PART 1ST.

Introduction, Pot Pourri ..... S. F. Minstrels.
Let us be Gay ..... Minstrels.
Kitty alone and I ..... J. O. Pierce.
Deserted Matilda ..... Dave Carson.
THE MOCKING BIRD (with Flute obligato by L. F. Falin) ..... T. P. Brower.
Come where my Love lies Dreaming ..... H. C. Campbell.
Sweep's refrain (with Tyrolean Echos) ..... J. O. Pierce.
Finale to part 1st,
She's gone to Alabama State, by Dave Carson.

Intermission of 10 minutes.

PART 2ND.

Favorite Ballad ..... H. C. Campbell.
Ductt, Concertina and Piano ..... Pierce & Falin.
The Blue Tail Fly ..... Dave Carson.
Selections from William Tell (Harmonicas) ..... J. O. Pierce.

After which, DAVE CARSON will appear in his amusing Comic Sketch

THE ACTOR OF ALL WORK.

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A CARPENTER AND WESTLEY'S MAGIC LANTERN No. 2, in a box containing also reflector and slides, several moveable slides, also fixed and comic sides, with 2 chromatropes in all 27 slides		125 0
TRACING CLOTH AND MOUNTED DRAWING PAPER, SUPERIOR TRACING CLOTH, 36 inches wide, in rolls of 24 yards long		22 0
WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPER, mounted on cloth, 30 inches wide, in rolls 20 yards long, per yard		3 0
THE SAME, 40 inches wide, and 25 yards long, per yard		3 8

BILLIARD BALLS.

BILLIARD BALLS, from 2 inches to 2¼, 22 to	Rs.	28
POOL BALLS, complete Sets		90 0

PENCIL TABLETS.

IVORY TABLETS for the pocket, 3 to 3¼ inches 6 to		8 0

THE COSMORAMIC STEREOSCOPE.

THE MOST PERFECT STEREOSCOPE IN USE, spiral pillar and circular base, adjustment for elevating or depressing, and Mahogany case to contain Stereoscope and slides | | 75 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

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WORKS OF ART AND ENGRAVINGS.

Artistically coloured.

THE EVENING STAR, after *Barraud*	Rs.	18 0
SERIS, after *Winterhalter*		18 0
CORA, a pillow to the above, *Compte Calix*		18 0
SYMPATHY and CONTEMPLATION, a pair of interesting pictures, after *Toulmouche* and *Compte Calix*		18 0
THE OPERA BOX, after *Hay*		12 0
NAIME, after *Brochart*		16 0
WILL HE LOVE ME ALAWAYS, after *Greet*		12 0
THE SAILOR'S BRIDE, after *Hardy*		12 0
MORNING and NIGHT, after *Brochart*, a pair		24 0
LA FLEUR DES SALONS, after *Dubuffe*		12 0
SIRENE, after *Graefle*		12 0
NORA, after *Sant*		12 0
DAUGHTER OF ERIN, after *James*		9 0
DOMESTIC SCENES, after *de Jungho*		24 0
The Young Mother. The Morning Kiss. Reading Interrupted. Indifference.		

NEW PHOTOGRAPHS.

A SET OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PHASES OF THE MOON, mounted and folded in a small case | | 16 0

SELECTIONS, Rs. 2 each.

Impressions on proof paper.

Judith in search of Holofernes	*Steuben.*
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Horses at liberty	*Dedreuz*
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Including copies from the celebrated Engravings of the best pictures of *Turner, Landseer, Millais, Herring* and others

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, imperial 4to, superbly but tastefully bound, gilt leaves, gilt edging, and richly gilt double clasps—adapted for Cartes de Visite or Photographic Views, one side for a Photographic View, the other for 4 cartes | | 60 0

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CARTES DE VISITE, further addition of Portraits, plain and coloured of *the Prince of Wales, Princess of Wales* and other prominent personages: a 'Photograph Album de Visite size of the "*Death-bed of Prince Albert.*" Portraits of the personages assembled thereat.

LUND'S FORCEPS, for the use of Photographic Amateurs and Artists | | 5 0

RUSSIA LEATHER LETTER SPRINGS, of all sizes, 3½, 4, 4½, and 5 inches | | 1-8 to 2 8

LUNCHEON BASKET of Wicker, work of Leather covered bottle and glasses, knives and forks complete. | | 18 0

CHURCH SERVICES and POCKET PRAYERS, a large and tasteful selection.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

The Instruments imported by Thacker, Vining & Co., are warranted by the best makers:—

ELLIOTT'S best finished sets of Instruments in elegant and serviceable cases, full and complete sets, containing also Proportional Compasses		160 0
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ELLIOTT'S Circular Protractors in election 6 inch (no arm or vernier)		28 0
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ELLIOTT'S Compasses, (6 inch electrum dividers) with shifting point and pen and pencil legs; beautifully finished		35 0
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ELLIOTT'S Ivory 12 inch scales with offsets scale 10 to 100—in leather cases		50 0
ELLITT'S Boxwood 12 inch scales and offsets		20 0
ELLIOTT'S Brass rolling parallel rulers 12, 15, and 24 inch in mahogany cases	18,28 and	42 0
CHESTERMAN'S Land Surveying Chains No. 61, 100 feet		25 0
Ditto No. 62		12 0
CHESTERMAN'S Patent Metallic Tapes in leather cases with folding handles 33 feet, 50 feet, 66 feet, and 100 feet		
FLAT EBONY RULERS 1 foot		1 8
TRACING CLOTH of the best description in rolls of 24 yards, 36 inches wide		22 0

The above is kept for the convenience of Engineering establishments, ready packed in tin and wood, each case containing 12 rolls, the price of a case being Rs. 240.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wsee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejeoree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

SELF-PRESERVATION.—An Essay on Nervous and Physical Debility, whether arising from excesses, accident, or climate; with Practical Observations on a safe and successful Mode of Treatment. By Samuel La'Mert, M.D., 37 Bedford Square, London, Doctor of Medicine, of the University of Erlangen, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c. &c. Just published, price One Rupee, with numerous Cases and Engravings.

"Patients residing in India can be treated by correspondence. The work may be had in Bombay, of Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo street; in Calcutta of Baboo K. M. Day, 10, Hare Street, and in Madras, of Pharoah & Co., *Athenæum* Press; or it will be forwarded by the Author direct from England, on receipt of 14 Rupees in Indian postage stamps.

THE SCIENCE of LIFE; or, How to Live, and What to Live For; Explanatory of the Mysteries of Man's Existence, and the various Phenomena of life. With Instructions for securing Health and Strength, and Remedies on the Treatment of Disorders incidental to Sedentary Life. By a PHYSICIAN OF TWENTY YEAR'S PRACTICE. Just published, price one Rupee, New Edition, by post.*

Contents: The Physical Education of Early Life—The Art of Prolonging Life—The Theory of Digestion—The Stomach and its Difficulties—The Cultivation of the Affections, and the Regulation of the Passions—Nervous Disorders, etc.

London, Mann, 39 Cornhill; Bombay, Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo Street.

* Bill in price by post.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

GRAND DISPLAY OF PIANOS.

HERBERT & Co., respectfully invite attention to the unequalled assortment of Pianofortes now opened-out for trial and selection, in their large Music Room on the upper floor of No. 2, Rampart Row

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 25th March 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 011/16d.
Do. Document	Do. do.	2s. 013/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	222 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	99 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	119 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	14 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	29 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	59 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	93 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	35 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p.sh.
Hyraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Esplanade Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 1,800 p.sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 1 disct.
Do. New £20 shs	139.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 300 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 400	Rs. 16,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
" Loan 1835-36		99
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		108½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		118

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	249
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	203
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 5s.	0d. to £3 17s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2 12s.	0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£4 0s.	0d. Nominal.
" (Seed)	£3 5s.	0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
To China		No enquiry.
To Cyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 29 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (24th March 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	490 to 495
New Dhollera, (to arrive)	"	455 to 460
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	470 to 475
New Oomrawuttee	"	425 to 428
Old Oomptа	"	429 to 430
Old Dharwar Sargamel	"	535 to 537
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	429 to 435
New Varavul	"	440 to 445
New Khandeish	"	420 to 422
New Paruthee	"	440 to 442
New Accote	"	430 to 432
New Mangalore	"	444 to 445
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,650.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ..at Rs.		6-13 to 6-14 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzeent	"	7-9 to 7-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	35 to 37
	"	38 to 39
Niger	"	25 to 26

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0 1/4d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s.	0 3/4d. do.
"	3 do.	2s.	0d. do.
"	2 do.	1s.	11 1/2d. do.
"	1 do.	1s.	11 1/4d. do.
"	on demand	1s.	11 1/4d. do.
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s.	11 1/4d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s.	11 1/4d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 21st March 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,009.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0 1/4d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	0d.	"
3 Do. at	2s.	0d.	"
2 Do. at	1s.	11 1/2d.	"
1 Do. at	1s.	11 1/4d.	"
Sight at	1s.	11 1/4d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per num, on the daily balance, and, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

March 23rd 1863. ANTHONY BORRIBON, Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0 1/4d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto	2s.	0 3/4d.	do.
Ditto at 3 ditto	2s.	0 1/4d.	do.
Ditto at 2 ditto	2s.	0 3/4d.	do.
Ditto at 1 ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto sight ditto	1s.	11 3/4d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. Commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manage.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 9th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Bills and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0 1/4d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0 1/4d.	"
On Demand	1s.	11 3/4d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-57 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	"	2-54	"
On Demand	"	2-51	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0 1/4d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0 3/4d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0 1/4d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0 3/4d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	"
On Demand	1s.	11 3/4d.	"
On Scotland etc.	1s.	11 3/4d.	"
On Ireland etc.	1s.	11 3/4d.	"

Circular Notes for Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at day's sight... 1s. 11¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq. (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOS. GUTTERIDGE, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE JAMES KEARLEY, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Manager grants drafts on LONDON or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0 1/4d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0 1/4d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0 d.	do.
2 do.	1s.	11 1/2d.	do.
1 do.	1s.	11 1/4d.	do.
On Scotland } On Ireland }	On demand 1s.	11 1/4d.	do.

Drafts on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9 do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6 do.	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4 do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3 do.	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 5,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed to "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. R. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 24th March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA and U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0 1/4d.	
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0 1/4d.	
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0d.	
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11 3/4d.	
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11 1/4d.	
On demand	1s.	11 1/4d.	
On Scotland } On Ireland }	1s.	11 1/4d.	
Circular Notes	1s.	11 1/4d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privileges, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of files several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd March 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0 1/4d.	per Rupee.
Ditto 4 ditto	2s.	0 3/4d.	do.
Ditto 3 ditto	2s.		do.
Ditto 2 ditto	1s.	11 3/4d.	do.
Ditto 1 ditto	1s.	11 1/4d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11 1/4d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commiss on charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Mar. 24	Shah Jehan	Herat	Mauritius 5 Feb.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	To
Mar. 24	Mornington	Guthrie	Liverpool.
	Sarah	Gordon	Galle.
	Good Success	Dawson	Calcutta.
	Waverley	Nacoda	Aden, &c.
	Rattnagur Sagur	Nacoda	Cutch.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Good Success*, to Calcutta.—Mr. Venn and Mr Richmond.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:

Ship *Salamanca*, G. N. Livesey, bound to London.
Ship *Zambia*, R. M. Miller, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Futteh Razac*, Nacoda, bound to Kurrachee.
Barque *Marie*, Meyer, bound to Batavia.
Brig *Moydin Buz*, Nacoda, bound to Coolsagurpatam.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Tilly*, for Kurrachee.
Ship *Tomogonops*, for Liverpool.
Brig *Wagjee*, for Tellicherry.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 24TH MARCH 1863.

For London.

Patterson.—1,134 bags Rapeseed, 1,701 cwt., Frangepolo Ageclasto and Co.; 60 pieces E. Teeth, 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 27 lbs., Crustnagee Ruggee.

Pride of the Ocean.—500 bags Coffee, 750 cwt., Bhicajee Muncherjee and Co.; 38 bales Goat Skins, 784½ corges, Shaik Poolay Momud Moyedin; 12 cases Indigo, 271 cwt., Sallay Momud Golam Hoosen.

Hornet.—2 boxes Sandelwood Oil, 106 lbs., Ewart, Latham and Co.; 52 pieces E. Teeth, 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 19 lbs., Dewjee Premjee; 5 cases Tortoiseshells, 445 cwt., Govindram Luckmeram.

For Liverpool.

Morino.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber.

Concordia.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Dadabhoy Nowrcjee.

Jamsetjee Curretjee.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Runchordass Canjee.

Wagjee.—80 bales Wool, 240 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Vittoria.—200 bags Jingillyseed, 800 cwt., Pairaz Khimjee; 624 bundles Gail, 312 cwt., Dossa Damjee; 300 bags Surseeseed, 450 cwt., Ahmudbhoy Golam Hoosen.

Magnolia.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 230 bales Cotton, 806 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Sewjee Souzpail; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Thara Lalljee; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Chapeebhoy Ludhabhoy.

Brunelle.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jeatha Megjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Hurryram Sewram; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmechund Nursy Sons; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Venayeck and Furreed.

Melina.—250 packages Jingillyseed, 875 cwt., Ludha Khimjee; 800 bundles Linseed, 400 cwt., Pestonjee Bazunjee and Co.

Algiers.—2,000 bags Rapeseed, 1,000 cwt., S. Bursa'l and Co.; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt, Khutow Vuray.

James Russel.—405 bags Country Gall, 202 cwt., Sewram Jugjeevun.

Dawn of Hope.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Malljee Sewjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Fulcher, Cooper and Co.

Queen of the Seas.—1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Combier Sons and Co.

Cambay.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons; 1,000 bundles Gail, 500 cwt., Narronjee Bhimjee; 190 bags Linseed, 285 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

City of Agra.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 78 cwt., Hassum Moosa.

Grey Hound.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Herald.—1,900 bundles Coiryarn, 102 cwt., Khatesy Runchore; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Luckmechund Nursy Sons; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Mooljee Goculdass and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber.

Tomonogops.—282 bags Rapeseed, 423 cwt., C. Warwick.

Adriatic.—24 bales Wool, 72 cwt., Aespall Mooljee.

Arundel.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Havelock.—284 bags Surseeseed, 426 cwt., Goculdass Tezpail.

For Havre.

Giscours.—1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

Haddington.—121 bales Cotton, 423½ cwt., Mugunbhoy Huttaysing.

Chanaral.—500 bales Cotton, 1,749 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For Saint Thomas.

Bosphorus.—2,000 bags Linseed, 3,000 cwt., Lyon, Brothers & Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *China.*—15 cases Cashmeer Shawls, 238 pieces, A. H. Huschke and Co.; 3 cases Cashmere Shawls, 26 pieces, Deveesa Churundass.

For Batavia.

Ile'ena.—208 packages Cloves, 256 cwt. 21 lbs., Canjee Dhurumsy.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Columbian.*—75 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sasso n and Co.; 103 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 29 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 box Pistol and a Book, Forbes and Co.

For Galle.

Steamer *Columbian.*—22 bales Woollen Cumblies, 2,200 pairs, Wallace and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Columbian.*—2 chests China Silk Piece Goods, 181 pieces, Rambux Tumuldass; 2 boxes China Silk Piece Goods, 103 pieces, Juram Damjee and Co.; 1 case Table Linens; 1 case Portraits, Forbes and Co.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Robinson	... Bombay.
*946	Aacland, (paddle),...	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Carew ...	... Bombay.
*429	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	...
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley ...	Persian Gulf.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-bdat), Selby...	... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Etheridge ...	Bombay.
*1022	Dalhousie, (screw), ...	Bombay.
*387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop),...	Bombay.
*225	Euphrates, ...	Bombay.
*495	Falkland, 12 (corvette),...	Bombay.
*1459	Ferooz, 13 (paddle), ...	Calcutta.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
215	Goosinar, (paddle yacht), Syrang ...	Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Hewett ...	Kurrachee.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Carpendale ...	Aden.
*167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
*140	Pleiad, (screw), Hawison ...	Bombay.
*1246	Prince Arthur (screw), ...	Bengal Public Works Department.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Adams ...	Aden.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Syrang	Bombay Harbour.
*258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine)	Bombay,
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle) Arnott... ...	Aden.
*1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle)	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

632	Excelsior, Sanderson—Nicol & Co.	(c. 1. March 17)
1156	Hornet, Pryne—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. 1. Feb. 25)
1169	Pride of the Ocean—A. H. Huschke & Co.	(c.l. March 17)
1040	Patterson, Lambie—Forbes & Co.	(c. 1. March 23)

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

927	Salamanca, Livesay—Leckie & Co.	(c. 1. Feb. 14)

LONDON VIA COCHIN.

809	Harkaway, Johnson—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c.l. March 23)

* FOR LIVERPOOL.

824	Adriatic, D. Scott.—M. Nusserwanjee,	(c. 1. Mar. 3)
1091	Algiers, Buchanan—M. Nusserwanjee,	(c. 1. Mar. 18)
1197	Limona.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. 1. Feb. 26)
1249	Arundel, Broadfoot—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. 1. March 4)
967	Belcochee, Mitchell—Leckie & Co.	(c. 1. March 11)
632	Berbice, Wyllie—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
1222	Brunel le, Dickinson—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. 1. Feb. 9)
791	Cambay, Wilson—Finlay, Scott & Co.	(c. 1. March 14)
1070	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coppland & Co.	(c. 1. Mar. 9)
972	Concordia, D. Ross—Ritchie,

The Magistrate convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned for three months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

REFUSING TO DO DUTY.—Roberts, and two other seamen of the British ship *Duncairn* were placed at the bar charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to return on board the said ship.

James Pinby, the master of the ship stated, that the prisoners are articled seamen of the ship. On Sunday last they left the ship at about three o'clock without permission, and refused to come back when called by the chief mate.

The prisoners were convicted by the Magistrate, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for four weeks, and then to be sent on board.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Itchoo Ruttonsee and Ismael Mahomed were placed at the bar, the former was charged with theft of one gold bracelet of the value of rupees one hundred and twelve, the property of Goculdass Champsee.

The prosecutor stated that he was a merchant and lived in the Fort. He knew prisoners by sight. On Saturday last at about eleven A.M. he saw the ornament safe on his wife's wrist. She is about eight years old. The ornament was missed the day before yesterday.

The prisoner No. 2 was released on bail.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

THE following Report of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, together with the Bill as altered by them, is published for general information :—

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report upon a "Bill to provide for the Management of the Vehar Water Works.

The Committee beg to report that they have carefully considered the details of the Bill. In its general principles they have not thought in necessary to make any material alterations except the omission of Section X., which exempted Government Buildings from water rate, and the insertion of provisions granting to the Bench of Justices an effective control over the proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners in carrying out the purposes of the Bill. The Committee however also thought it desirable that the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by Section XIV. to order improvement and extensions of the Water Work, and in the introduction of new scales of rates should be exercised by the Government in concert with the Bench of Justices as representing the local community, and they have made the requisite modifications in the terms of that Section.

In Section II. the Committee have inserted 99 years as the period for which the Lake and Water Works are in the first instance to be vested for the purposes of the Act in the Municipal Commissioners. The language of the latter part of the Section, has, they believe, been made more simple and intelligible by the substitution of a precise provision for the reversion of the property to Government in the place of a somewhat ambiguous assertion of its rights.

In Section VI. while the principle of the original draft has been adhered to, considerable verbal changes have been made.

It appeared necessary, looking to the terms upon which the Bill was brought forward, that an estimate as accurate as circumstances may admit should form the basis of the relative proportions of the cost of the Water Works payable by Government and by the Municipality. The Committee have therefore modified the provisions on this behalf of the Section as it originally stood, so as to require the amount expended to be ascertained, and the respective shares of payment to be determined by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General of Bombay.

In Section XI. the Committee have thought it advisable to substitute for the reference to the Penal Code made in the original Draft a specific provision for the punishment of persons fraudulently disposing of water. At the same time they have brought the offence within the summary jurisdiction of the Police Magistrates, which as the section originally stood, could not have been so promptly disposed of.

With these changes, and a few verbal alterations of no great importance, the Committee recommend the Bill for adoption by the Council.

(Signed) A. D. ROBERTSON,
J. D. INVERARITY,
MICHAEL H. SCOTT,
JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT,
RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the Provisions of the Act of Parliament, 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, is published for the information of all whom it may concern :—

The Council met at Bombay, on Wednesday, the 11th March 1863.

Present :—

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. FRERE, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, Presiding.
The Honorable Mr. W. E. FRERE,
The Honorable Mr. J. D. INVERARITY,
The Honorable the ADVOCATE GENERAL,
The Honorable Mr. H. L. ANDERSON,
The Honorable Mr. W. B. TRISTRAM,
The Honorable Mr. RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
The Honorable Mr. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT,
The Honorable Mr. A. D. ROBERTSON,
The Honorable Mr. M. H. SCOTT.

The UNDER-SECRETARY read a petition from Rajee Ruttonsay Malli Gowker and others, requesting that a Petition formerly presented by them against the Deccan Inam Summary Settlement Bill might be forwarded along with the Bill to the Governor in General, and that they might be informed of the grounds upon which their Petition had been deemed unworthy of attention.

The PRESIDENT said, that the Bill having passed, was no longer in the hands of this Council, and the proper course for the Petitioners would be to forward any representation they might have to make to the Governor General. The Petition should be recorded.

The Council then proceeded with the consideration on a "Bill for the re-incorporation and re-constitution of the Bank of Bombay."

Mr. TRISTRAM moved that the words "and for the remuneration of the Directors," be inserted after the word "Bank" in line 14 of Section XLV. of the Bill. The remuneration of the Directors he said had been provided for by the second rule of Schedule B which had now been omitted; and the Directors under the powers conferred by the Bill would have to vote themselves to the remuneration by a Bye-law. But this would be an invidious proceeding which the Directors would rather avoid. The object of the proposed change was to leave their remuneration to the votes of the Proprietors at large.

The amendment was then put and carried; and the Section as amended having been agreed to, Mr. ROBERTSON moved that the Bill be read a second time and passed. *Carried.*

The Bill was read a second time and passed.

Mr. ROBERTSON then moved the first reading of a "Bill for the Management of the Vehar Water Works." He said—

"The objects of this Bill are two-fold.

"The first has reference to the transfer of the Vehar Lake and Water Works to the Municipality, and the terms on which the tranafer is to be made.

"The second has reference to the powers to be granted to the Municipal Commissioners for the management, maintenance, and extension of the Works, the levy of rates, the disposal of the funds in connection therewith, and such like matters.

"The cost of the Works, as all present are aware has been defrayed by Government on behalf of the Municipality of Bombay, and the transfer of the Works might perhaps be effected without legislating on the subject; but as the Vehar Lake and a portion of the Works lie beyond the Island of Bombay, it was considered advisable to provide by law for all matters connected with the transfer.

"Passing over Sections I. to IV. of the Bill which relate specially to these points, as also Section V. which empowers the Municipal Commissioners to manage, extend, and maintain the Works, we come to Section VI. which relates to the repayment to Government of the cost of the construction of the Works.

"The construction as I have stated, was undertaken by Government on behalf of the Municipality.

"The Works were originally projected by the late Colonel Crawford; but the scheme as carried out was planned by Mr. Conybeare, who at the time was the Engineer to the Municipality, or as the Commissioners were then styled, the Board of Conservancy.

Mr. Conybeare estimated that the Works would cost about 25 lakhs of Rupees, and it was originally agreed that the Government should provide the Funds for the construction of the Works on condition that the Municipality paid interests at the rate of 4 per cent. on the capital which might be expended.

"But the Government of India would not give their assent to this arrangement, and stated it as their opinion that the Municipality should be required to pay off the capital sum as well as provide for the payment of interest thereon. And in a letter dated 7th December 1855, they observed as follows :—

"'That until the formal reply of the Municipality is obtained assenting to the payment of interest at 4 per cent. per annum on the capital to be advanced, whatever the amount may be, and also to the payment of such further sums as it may be necessary to provide for the cost of maintenance of the Works when completed, his Lordship in Council is of opinion, however, desirous he may be of forwarding the project, that the Government of India cannot justify to the Home Authorities a consent to advance the large sums required for the construction and completion of the Dam."

"The assent of the Municipality having been obtained by the Bombay Government to these conditions, and communicated to the Government of India, they gave their permission for the construction of the Works, but they at the same time directed that the draft of an Act should be prepared and forwarded to them, providing for the payment of the interest on the sums to be advanced, and the repayment of the capital itself.

"The result of these instructions and of the correspondence which took place on the subject, was the passing of Act XXV. of 1858; this provides for the payment to Government out of the Municipal Fund of an annual sum not less than Rupees 1,75,000 on account of the expenses which have, or may be incurred by Government in the construction of the Works; and, which payment is to continue until the whole expense (excepting such portion as Government may defray) shall with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent., have been repaid. It also provides that the Commissioners shall pay such further sum as shall be equal to the cost of the maintenance of the said Works during the preceding year, and Section XXXI. of the said Act provides that the Sinking Fund of Rupees 2,50,000 applicable to the payment of the expenditure on the drainage shall, when that is accomplished, become an Auxiliary Fund for paying off the outlay on the Vehar Water Works. It will thus be perceived that the Government already appear to possess powers for the recovery of the whole of the outlay incurred by them on the Works, together with interest at 4 per cent.; for Section XXX. of Act XXV. of 1858 contemplates if necessary a larger payment than Rs. 1,75,000 per annum being insisted upon by the Government; the words of the Act being that the annual sum to be paid *shall not be less than* Rs. 1,75,000.

"Intermediately a discussion took place between Government and the Worshipful Bench of Justices relative to the liability of the Municipality for the cost being limited to 25 lakhs of Rupees, for it had soon become apparent, that Mr. Conybeare's estimate would be considerably exceeded. Indeed in 1856 Lieutenant Colonel Rivers, then officiating Consulting Engineer, showed that in addition to the three lakhs of Rupees which had already been expended in this Country on the Works, the contracts entered into in England would involve an expenditure of upwards of 30 lakhs of Rupees, exclusive of all cost of superintendence and other contingencies which had not been included.

"The Clerk of the Peace in a letter which gives a very fair and correct summary of the subject of the expense to be incurred by the Municipality after referring to Colonel Rivers' estimated adverted to, recapitulated the circumstances under which the Worshipful Bench considered that Government should have taken upon themselves the expense over and above 25 lakhs of Rupees.

"Government in their Resolution of the 24th of April 1857, which I have referred to in the statement of objects and reasons annexed to the Draft Bill, stated at length their reasons for considering the Municipality liable for the repayment of the whole of the capital expended, and they summed up their views on this subject in the words which I have quoted from that Resolution in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

"'As the Worshipful Bench assented, in 1854, to legalize a water-rate on occupiers of houses, &c., at the rate of 3 per cent., on their annual value, or such higher rate as would suffice to pay interest at 4 per cent. on an unlimited capital, which unlimited capital also they subsequently consented to endeavour to repay, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council considers that they would not be justified in now insisting upon the restriction referred to in paragraph 3 of their present letter. At the same time His Lordship in Council is ready in lieu of the Draft Act, to agree to any other means for securing on the Municipal Funds what he consider to have been prescribed by the Government of India, and to have been the object of the negociations above described, viz: the repayment of the outlay made by Government within 42 years, with interest at 4 per cent. and the maintenance of the Works. He has already in paragraph 43 of the Government letter No. 648, dated 19th March 1857, suggested an arrangement which he thinks will, if sanctioned by the Government of India, be far more advantageous to the Municipality than any other which could be adopted in order to effect a settlement of the debt on account of the Water Works :" and as I have explained in that statement, the Worshipful Bench, whilst they maintained that they were justly liable to repay 25 lakhs of Rupees, offered to devote annually a sum equal to 5 per cent. on 25 lakhs of Rupees for the payment of that sum, principal, and interest at 4 per cent., and also to devote a further sum equal to 5 per cent. on half the capital expended beyond the sum of 25 lakhs of rupeee for the liquidation of half the additional capital outlay with interest at 4 per cent.

"The Bombay Government in reporting the correspondence which had taken place on the subject to the Honorable Court of Directors, recommended that the Municipality should be relieved of all the expence that might be incurred over the 25 lakhs of Rupees, and stated that should the Honorable Court be unable to accede to this request, they would recommend the acceptance of the offer made by the Bench to pay half the capital expended beyond the 25 lakhs.

"To this despatch the Honorable Court replied that they consented that a moiety of the excess beyond 25 lakhs of Rs. should be regarded as a grant-in-aid contributed by the State; and the Supreme Government, to whom an extract of the Honorable Court's Despatch was forwarded, authorized that the Draft Act which they had directed to be prepared, providing for the repayment of the whole capital, should be modified in conformity with the concession which the Honorable Court are willing to make in favor of the Municipality of Bombay.'

"I however observe that on the supposition that the works have cost 65 lakhs of Rupees, which has been taken as a maximum sum, a mistake has been made in the draft in fixing the amount to be re-paid to Government at only 42½ lakhs of Rupees, for half the excess above 25 lakhs, would, on the supposition that 65 lakhs have been spent, give as 45 lakhs the amount to be repaid by the Municipality. But the cost I believe is has amounted to above 57 or 58 lakhs only. The sum of 65 lakhs was however taken, as I have stated, as being the maximum charge, for at the time the Bill was drafted, there was a suit pending against the Home Government in which Messrs. Bray and sons claimed some £90,000 as still due to them. Intimation has since been received that the action has been compromised for £45,000, and the Government will now soon be able to decide the actual cost of the Works, but it will probably be not more than 57 or 58 lakhs of Rupees. This however is greatly in excess of the sum originally estimated, but from causes over which the Bombay Government had very little or no control, for the contracts were all given in England by the Home authorities without reference to this country. It may, however observe, that Colonel Crawford, in reviewing Mr. Conybeare's report and original estimates, remarked that it was impossible to estimate the ultimate cost of the project, as that depended greatly upon the price at which the pipes be laid down in Bombay, and that as the price of iron was liable to considerable fluctuations, the work would in all probability exceed the sum at which Mr. Conybeare had estimated them, for the price at which he put down the pipes was low. This was stated in 1855. And in 1856, we find Colonel Rivers, as already observed, reporting that the Works must involve an expenditure of upwards of thirty lakhs of Rupees, exclusive of cost of superintendence and contingencies. It is therefore clear that from their very first commencement it was seen that the works could not be constructed for the sum originally stated. And I think that after making every allowance for the mismanagement which is alleged by many to have taken place in making the contracts, and in other matters relative to the constructions of the Works, the Municipality will, when the Government contribution is deducted from the price to charged them, obtain the Works at a less cost than they could have constructed them for themselves.

"I need not detain the Council with any lengthened account of the several Sections of the several Acts, as these appear to me to speak for themselves. The first five Sections provide for the transfer of the Water Works to the Municipal Commissioners, and confer powers for their beneficial management. Section VI. provides for the repayment to Government of 25 lakhs of Rupees, and a moiety of the sum expended in excess of that amount. This will be less than the sums mentioned in the Bill as it stands, but the amount may be adjusted by the Select Committee. Sections VII. and VIII. empower the Commissioners to levy rates and to supply water by contract. Section IX. provides for the preservation of existing tanks and wells. Section X. gives Government a right to claim supplies of Vehar Water for its own offices gratis, and considering the very large sum contributed by Government to the cost of the works, this may be considered no very extraordinary return for its generosity. The Municipality will indeed have obtained a property which they could not probably have otherwise secured for the same money, and there should be some reciprocal liberality on their part. Section XI. provides penalties for attempted frauds upon the Commissioners, while Section XII. guards the public by giving a right of inspection to Government. Sections XIII. and XIV. supply the requisite rules for keeping regular accounts and for disposing of the surplus receipts on account of water-rates to the greatest general benefit. Section XV. makes a provision which it is to be hoped and expected, indeed, will never have to be enforced, but which still may become useful and necessary in an extreme case, the temporary supercession of Commissioners who refuse to perform their duties until new Commissioners can be elected. Section XVI. prohibits building and other sources of foulness within the limits of the Water-shed of the Lake.

"Such is an outline of the Bill which will, I trust, recommend itself to the Council as a practical measure for securing a most desirable end.'

Mr. SCOTT said that he had no objection to press against the first reading of the Bill. Some measures of the kind was very desirable, and in so far as the present Bill proposed to transfer the management of the Water Works from Government to the Municipality, he considered its principles unobjectionable. In several matters of detail, he thought, the Bill would require alteration; but the requisite amendments might probably be made by the Select Committee, and in that view he would not oppose the first reading. He was not prepared however to admit with the Honorable Mr. Robertson that in dealing with the subject of the Vehar Water Works, there had been an exercise of any great generosity on the part of the Government, or that the Municipality would be any gainers by obtaining possession of the Works at a cost of 45 lakhs of Rupees: the fact was, as he believed, and such was certainly the impression of the Bench of Justices, that the work might have been accomplished for a much smaller sum. As however the Bench of Justices had agreed to pay a moiety of the sum expended in excess of 25 lakhs, further discussion of the subject was perhaps superseded, and he would not trouble the Council with any lengthened remarks on the matter. Section X. he considered objectionable, as it proposed to exempt Government from payment of the water supplied by the Works. Government, he considered, ought to pay for the water consumed by it, both in justice to the Municipality, and as a check on waste. Section XII. also conferred powers on Government which he considered might fairly be objected to if the Works and the responsibility of their management were made over to the Municipality. With regard to Section VI. also he thought it would be well before enacting a statute imposing a heavy payment on the Municipality to ascertain in the first instance whether the Municipality could meet that payment. From the numerous other charges which the Municipal Commissioners were already bound to defray, it was very questionable, he thought, whether the new and heavy charge imposed by the Bill would not exceed their resources.

Mr. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT said that at a meeting of the Bench of Justices held yesterday, the subject had been referred for consideration to a Committee, upon whose report the Worshipful Bench would probably base their reply to the reference made to them by Government. It would, he thought, be desirable to defer advancing the Bill beyond its present stage until the views of the Justices were ascertained. Government having called for the opinion of the Bench, he did not see how the Bill could now in courtesy be proceeded with, without giving the Justices an opportunity of stating what their opinion was.

Mr. ANDERSON said that the Worshipful Bench had discussed the Bill, and had appointed a Standing Committee, as he understood, not to report on the Bill, but to watch its progress before the Council. He would pointed out to the Honorable member that all that was at present proposed, was the first reading of the Bill, which did not necessarily imply that it would be passed; and that to wait as the Honorable member proposed, would occasion considerable delay.

Mr. SCOTT said that though the Bill had been referred by Government to the Bench of Justices on the 11th February, he had not seen that reference until yesterday. Owing to negligence on the part of the Clerk, the copies of the Bill forwarded by Government had not been circulated; but now that this had been done, he thought that the Worshipful Bench would lose no time in expressing their opinion.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL said that he found in the correspondence a proposal on the part of the Municipality to pay only one-third of the sum expended beyond 25 lakhs, he wished to be informed whether there had been a subsequent consent to pay one-half of the excess.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that there had been such consent; and that upon that consent the present Bill had been founded.

The PRESIDENT said that with reference to the remarks of the Honorable Mr. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, he thought that the Bench of Justices would probably be glad to have the Bill brought fairly before the public for discussion by its first reading.

Mr. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT said he would not oppose this; and it was then put and carried that the Bill be read a first time.

Mr. ROBERTSON than moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of

Honorable Mr. INVERARITY,
Honorable Mr. SCOTT,
Honorable Mr. RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Honorable Mr. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT,
And the MOVER, with instructions to report in a fortnight. *Carried*

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.

Sixth Day, Tuesday, 24th March 1863.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten o'clock, the following gentlemen were summoned to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. GEORGE WOODHALL,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. E. W. Moses; D. A. McCormick; T. Forrest; C. Mackinlay; M. W. Wynne; H. Hannah; J. A. Menesse; P. De Miranda; Eduljee Nesserwanjee; Bhowanee Wishwanath; and Ecnath Govindjee.

DRUNK ON DUTY AS A RAILWAY GUARD.—Frederick Cavens was arraigned at the bar on an indictment for being in a state of intoxication while actually employed as a guard on the G. I. P. Railway. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Scoble conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Railway Company.

Mr. Barton defended the prisoner.

Thomas Hitchcock, a second guard in the employ of the Company, deposed that he was acting under the prisoner who was first guard and was so on the 28th February last in charge of the Sholapore up-train. Prisoner when he came into the brake had nothing with him. He left the brake at Sholapore while the train was in motion. Witness again saw him at Mohoi about thirty miles from Sholapore. Prisoner appeared then to have been drinking. He did not come back into the brake at Mohol. He got into the brake at the next station of Mahara. He was then drunk. It was prisoner's duty to start the train, but he did not do it. There was another European with him in the brake, and they had half a bottle of brandy with them. He was sleeping in the brake between Mahara and Barsee. He was drunk at Barsee, and incapable of performing his duty.

Ardaseer Ruttonjee, Station Master at Barsee, said saw the prisoner on the 28th February at Barsee. He saw him first in the brake; prisoner was then asleep. Witness tried to rouse him, but could not succeed. Prisoner smelt much of liquor. Prisoner was not in a fit state to be in charge of his train. Prisoner said he was sick and not drunk, and asked witness not to take any steps against him. Witness made the engine-driver to ask him his advice. He thought prisoner was drunk, because he smelt of liquor and was asleep in the brake.

Mr. Barton, for the defence, urged that there was no satisfactory evidence of the prisoner being drunk while in charge of the train, on the contrary the evidence went to shew that prisoner was sober at Sholapore and that he fell asleep on the way to Barsee, and because he could not be awakened from sleep, the witnesses concluded he was drunk. The learned counsel laid much stress upon the fact that the engine-driver who could have given the best evidence in the case was not called as a witness.

His Lordship having summed up the evidence, the Jury retired to their room, and returned in about half an hour with a verdict of guilty and recommended the prisoner to mercy.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, concurred in the propriety of the verdict, and said there could be no doubt that the prisoner rendered himself incapable of doing his duty on the 28th February last by getting drunk. It was a very serious offence. As guard of a railway train, his responsibility was very great, since by his negligence he might have compromised the lives of the passengers. However, as he was a young man, as nothing was known against him, and as the jury had recommended him to mercy, His Lordship would sentence him to six months' imprisonment without labour.

THEFT.—Deen Mahomed Shaik Ahmed, Rama Jaitha, Peroo Bhawoo, Khooshali Ramnac, and Ooma Namia, were indicted for stealing a bale of cotton from the G. I. P. Railway station at Boree Bunder; and they severally pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Scoble conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Railway Company.

Peter M. D'Abreo, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, said he had on the 11th February last 45 bales of cotton in his charge at the Boree Bunder yard, consigned to a native merchant. He saw them safe at 6 P.M. on a Saturday, and missed one of them at 8 A.M. The bales were marked "D. V. and Co. 141," being consigned to Dewjee Veerjee and Co.

Heera Koosa, a cart-driver, stated that on a Saturday afternoon about three or four weeks ago, the first prisoner hired his cart, saying some of his master's goods were to be taken from the Dhobie's tank to the Pinjarra street. Witness took his cart, at the prisoner's desire, to the Boree Bunder Railway station, where he got out and beckoned to some persons, whereupon the rest of the prisoners and another person brought a cotton bale and put it in the gharry. Witness then drove it towards the Pinjarra lane. The fifth prisoner took the light from witness's hands, and the third prisoner put it out. They threatened to throw witness under the wheels if he did not permit them to do so. At this time a police detective came up to the cart, and apprehended the first and second prisoners. The other three were also arrested, but the sixth man escaped.

Pandoo, a policeman, recollected having been on duty at the market on Saturday afternoon the 21st February last, when he saw the first prisoner hire a cart for six annas. It was driven to the Boree Bunder station, and witness, having had some suspicion, followed it to that spot. He there saw the other four prisoners roll down a bale from the side of the railway station, and put it into the cart, which was then driven in the direction of the market. On the road, the light in the cart was put out, and two of the prisoners threatened to throw him under the wheel if he resisted. The first and second prisoners were arrested on the verge of the esplanade; and of the four who escaped, three were apprehended the same night while they lay concealed behind some timber.

Policeman Buwajan corroborated the evidence of the foregoing witness.

The jury found all the prisoners guilty. The first and second prisoners were respectively sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment; and the other three, being old offenders severally to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. HENRY AVRON,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. C. White; L. L. Fish; W. Read; S. C. Woods; J. Pritchard; J. Thomson; J. McAlister; J. C. De Abreo; Dossabhoy Ookerjee; Moroba Hurrichunderjee; and Nilkunt Mahadeo.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Sorabjee Jamsetjee was charged with a criminal breach of trust, in appropriating the sum of Rs. 1,000, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Mr. Scoble for the prosecution.

Mr. Bayley for the defence.

Mr. Scoble briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. The prisoner was a clerk in the office of the G. I. P. Railway Company at Boree Bunder; and was entrusted on the afternoon of the 9th instant with a money parcel containing Rs. 1,000, addressed and to be despatched to a gentleman at Khandalla. It would be proved that after the parcel passed into the prisoner's hands, all trace of it was lost. The prisoner had signed an entry in a despatch book as to the receipt of the parcel, but did not mention its contents as they ought to have been; and it would be in evidence that he did so the following day. There was no direct evidence of the prisoner abstracting the money; but it would be shown by the prosecution, that the parcel was delivered into the prisoner's hands, that all trace of it was then lost, and that he tampered, as it were, with the books of the office.

Tommy Remedios, a despatching clerk at the Boree Bunder station in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, said he received on the 9th March last, Government currency notes for Rs. 1,000 to be sent to Mr. Cumming at Khandalla. Witness put the notes into an envelope which he sealed, and addressed it to Mr. Cumming at Khandalla. He also put the number and the figures Rs. 1,000 on the cover, and then handed the parcel to the prisoner, who acknowledged its receipt by giving his signature in a receipt book. It was the prisoner's duty, on receiving it, to have entered it in the "parcels forwarding book." He had not entered it properly, not having mentioned the Rs. 1,000 in the contents. The prisoner was acting free parcels clerk, having been put upon that duty a few days previously. On the 16th instant, the prisoner asked witness to be allowed to add the words "Rupees one thousand" in the entry, witness said he had no objection if the prisoner made the entry on his own responsibility, but that he would make a memo, to shew that the addition was made afterwards.

R. H. Smith, a clerk in the Company's service, was second guard of the train which went from Bombay to Campoolee on the evening of the 9th March instant, and was in charge of the parcels sent by that. Witness had received that evening two letters addressed to Mr. Cumming, from the prisoner. Witness had signed an entry in a despatch book, but there was no entry of a value on money parcel in the book. Neither of the letters bore the Company's seal, nor was the sum of Rs. 1,000 written on the cover of either of them. They were delivered by witness to a native clerk at Campoolee according to the way bill; they were checked by the way bill when delivered.

Madnorow, a native clerk at Compoolee, recollected having received on the 9th instant two letters addressed to Mr. Cumming. Witness had not brought his books with him. He gave the letter to despatch clerk who was not in Court.

Mr. Bayley then addressed the Jury at great length, commenting upon the evidence which was quite insufficient to establish the charge. From the prisoner's position, he was not a likely person to commit the theft. The learned counsel called the prisoner's superior officer in the employ of the Company who gave him a high character.

The jury retired to their room and after an absence of about ten minutes returned with a verdict of "Not Guilty." His Lordship ordered the prisoner to be discharged by proclamation.

THEFT.—Keelabhoy Wussonjee (No. 15 of the Calendar) was indicted for theft in a building, used as a human dwelling. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Cooper appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton for the prisoner.

Lallchund Sewram, the prosecutor stated, he was a jewellier and also a dealer in precious stones, the prisoner was in the habit of going to his house about brokerage. On the 11th of December last he arose at four o'clock in the morning, and upon looking for the padlock of the door, he could not find it. About an hour after the prisoner pointed it out. It was about half-past six o'clock in the evening when he returned. In the house he left four hundred and fifty rupees in one bag, nineteen rupees in another, three hundred and fifty in notes, with which were deposited a quantity of precious stones, emeralds, sapphires, &c. He had occasion to go that evening to his box, when he found it was open and the lock gone. Generally the lock was on the outer door, but not on the box. Prosecutor did not suspect prisoner then, but on the third day he did; on the sixth day, the prisoner's house was searched. More than a fortnight after, on the 18th of January another person came to him to sell some stones which he recognized as his. He's man took witness to one Mansook and in consequence of what he said, witness went to the prisoner and searched his house. The upper floor he allowed to be searched, but the lower was not, as he said it was in the possession of a Marwarree, afterwards the lower portion of the house was searched and in a cupboard in the room was found some of the prisoners wearing apparel, and with it was wrapped up some of the precious stones stolen from prosecutor, but not all. The prisoner was then arrested. The stones were real stones. In Mr. Barton's examination of the prosecutor, he said that the prisoner had acknowledged that he had opened the box when taken to the chowkey. The cloth produced in which the stones were found, he identified as his, it having been in his possession a long time. They were all precious stones but of different value. Some are worth only one rupee, one was considered worth six hundred rupees.

Re-examined by Mr. Cooper.—The jewels were kept in the tin box in prosecutor's room. When he went out he closed and barred all the windows.

Munsook Calaram, a broker stated, he had known the prisoner for six or eight months, and remembered one day in January when he came to him. He met him in Boleswar, witness spoke to him. He showed him a diamond ring which he gave him to try, and get them sold, and he took them to several places to sell them, Belchund Waddeshew is the man to whom they were given by him, and he took them away with him. He returned shortly after with the product, and then went to the prisoner's house.

A Police Naique deposed, that he was acquainted with the case of the theft and had asked the prisoner if he had any jewels to sell. He said no. Prosecutor, Munsook and a police havildar were there at the time, and when this conversation occurred prisoner thought that the room on the first floor was the only room he had. He and his father was there. The first floor was visited first and searched, and they found a cupboard there which the father and son opened with a nail, and in which the things and the stones were found. The prisoner was then taken to the chowkey.

Other witnesses having been examined.

Mr. Barton addressed the jury commenting on certain contradictions which occurred in the evidence of the police sepoys and he contended there was not a tittle of evidence against his client.

His Lordship said that there were two counts in this indictment, if the first was thrown out it would be for the jury to consider whether the prisoner was guilty on the second charge, that of receiving stolen property, but if there was any reasonable doubt on the minds of the jury it would be for them to give the prisoner the benefit of it.

The Jury after an absence of about ten minutes returned a verdict of guilty on the second count.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to twelve months rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—TUESDAY, MARCH 24.

(BEFORE THE FULL COURT)

Thomas Cusden vs. *Bombay Baroda and C. I. Railway.*

Mr. Keir moved for a new trial in this cause. He said the case was tried before the Acting Third Judge on the 18th of March last, and a verdict was given for the amount sued for, namely, one hundred and fourteen rupees for wages for the month of February last. The ground of the judgment was, on account of a tender of wages in a former action on the 12th of February being less than the sum due to the plaintiff by the Company, and which His Honor held, had been accepted, would have waived his right to recover the sum awarded him on the first action. In the Third Judge's verdict in the action for the recovery of wages for the month of February, he held that the defendant was justified in refusing to obey the order of the Managing Agent to proceed to Surat, on the ground that the Company had broken the contract themselves, by not paying the wages due to the defendant, according to their agreement with him. In the first action a sum of Rs. 138 had been given in a verdict and for which Rs. 106 only had been tendered.

The former trials were re-capitulated by Mr. Keir, and the contract entered into by the plaintiff was read through. The arguments used were the same as on former occasions, no new feature occurring in them. It was contended that although the Company were liable for wages, under the agreement, they were not for travelling or contingent expenses, and that the tender of Rs. 106, included the entire wages due to the plaintiff. The amount for travelling expenses, Mr. Keir, showed by the agreement, must be granted as a *gratuity* by the Company, which he held was in no way recoverable as a right. The chief point which the Court's attention was directed to, was, that the plaintiff failing in fulfilling the conditions of the agreement, could not use such agreement, to sue upon, for his wages.

The case was gone into at considerable length, the Court holding the opinion that the Company could scarcely expect poor people, such as their mechanics to travel about the country without money, but it appearing that the full particulars of the case might not have been brought pointedly to the notice of the Court, on the former trial, a *rule nisi* was granted.

Cassum Doosa vs. *Mahomed Peru.*

Mr. Nesserwanjee applied for a *rule nisi* in this cause. He informed the Court that although his application was rather late, illness was the occasion of it. It appeared that the plaintiff had sued the defendant for a sum of Rs. 96 for house rent, and that he and his attorney, Mr. Darby, not arriving at till nearly twelve, the hour at which professional cases are generally taken, found that an *ex parte* verdict had been given for the plaintiff. It appeared from the affidavit of the defendant that the house for which the plaintiff, had sued for rent was not plaintiff's property. It was situated at Mahim and originally belonged to one Currim Sajee, who died leaving his estate in the hands of his sister and sister's son, in trust for the benefit of a brother's son, to whom it would descend by way of inheritance, on his coming of age. The defendant had for several years past received the rents from the various occupants of the house, and had paid the ground rent to the Fouzdar and assessment bills to the Collector, and knows not upon what grounds the plaintiff had claimed possession of the house.

The Court granted a *rule nisi.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE stay of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is to be prolonged in Meerut, His Excellency has determined to fight a series of famous (sham) battles on the plain of this station, where the mutiny took root. The first of the series began yesterday morning. It was the Battle of Waterloo. The Character of the Iron Duke was, of course, performed by Sir Hugh Rose, and with the same success as attended his impersonation, at Simla, of the "Merry Monarch."

General Beatson did Napoleon, and did him very well, except that he did not wear his cocked hat across his brow, but in the usual fashion—"dead on end"—*a là* Colonel Huyshe, who represented, on this occasion, only Sir Alexander Dickson. General Wheler, C.B., was Blucher, and kept the Cavalry away until they came up. The battle commenced by a heavy cannonade from the batteries of Horse Artillery, against the invisible French, and was followed by the advance of the Infantry column, whose tread—owing to the men having been at the Temperance Hall on the previous night—was remarkably steady.

The movements of the troops corresponded strictly with those recorded by all the historians of this memorable battle, and true to tradition, Sir Hugh, at the proper moment, gave the Duke's never-to-be forgotten words,—"Up Khitmut-*gars* and at 'em"—and it was truly wonderful to witness the daring manner in which these sons of the soil obeyed the long expected mandate.

On the whole, nothing could have gone off more satisfactorily, excepting, perhaps, the troops themselves, who moved away without the occurrence of a single casualty.

The next battle will be the Battle of Lodi. The only difficulty is, as to where we are to find a river in Meerut. Major Alexander, the Executive Engineer, says that with the assistance of Prichard, we might be able "to manage it," as there are several *nullahs* in the district. Lodi will be a difficult matter, as we shall be hard up for a Wyrmser; Brigadier Chamberlain has declined, and, in what we consider a contumacious spirit, has declared that he would rather encounter Colin MacKenzie, whose breast was undecorded by Lord Ellenborough.—*Mofussilite, March* 17.

IT is rumoured that Colonel Tombs, V. C., has been appointed to the command of the Agra Brigade. Government, we believe, objected to the nomination, but Sir Hugh Rose will not submit. The question has been referred Home; but Colonel Tombs will, in the mean time, assume the command on its vacation by Brigadier Troup, C.B.—*Delhi Gazette, March* 19.

WITH reference to a recent remark of ours about the strength of the sun's rays in the hills, a correspondent sends us the following register kept at Simla :—

"Highest range of two common thermometers exposed to the sun from 12 noon until 2 P.M., on clear days only.

Instruments were placed on ropes four feet from ground, slanting, so that rays of sun impinged direct on bulb, out of reach of any reflected heat.

The thermometers, similar instruments bulb of one being blackened with lamp black, placed one foot from each other.

	Black Bulb.	White Bulk.	No. of days on which observations were taken.
April 1859	102°	101°	18
May 1859	109°	116°	23

In June but little sun, showery and cloudy."—*Id.*

THE IRREGULAR CAVALRY.—There is a point connected with this arm of the service which has evidently been overlooked by the Government, and to which we beg to draw attention.

In G. O., G. G., No. 494, 31st May 1861, it was laid down that the pay of sowars of the irregular cavalry was raised to rupees 27 per month, "with good conduct pay after fixed periods to be determined hereafter to the extent of rupees 3, making the maximum pay of a sowar rupees 30 per mensem." Nearly two years have elapsed, and these "certain periods" remain still undetermined.

It must be an oversight, and now that we have drawn attention to it, we hope it will be rectified.—*Id.*

THE LESSON OF THE KHANDALLA AFFRAY.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru, March 12.)

THERE is a very general belief in England, that since the suppression of the mutinies the natives have been treated with great humanity, kindness, and even cruelty, and, in short—to use a homely phrase—that they scarcely dare to call their souls their own. This conviction, however, will perhaps be shaken, if the particulars of the Khandalla affray find their way into English papers. The picture of the meek and gentle Hindoo, patiently submitting to insult and ill-treatment, which has so frequently been set before our credulous countrymen by platform orators, is hardly in keeping with the evidence adduced at the trial of the rioters before the District Deputy Magistrate of Poona. The facts of the case lie within a nutshell. The syces of certain British officers, while leading their masters horses down to Bombay, happened to make use of the water of a public tank situated at Khandalla, but being forbidden so to do, assaulted Mootoo, and even beat him to have tainted the purity of the water. For this grievous offence they were actually taken into custody by the Police, though by what law of the land the

If the Railways, are not always able to consult the convenience of their neighbours, neither can they avoid being at cross purposes with one another. No doubt they would be delighted to agree on the broad platform of an enormous central hall, with a dozen spacious vestibules, through which the citizen, after his day's business, might pass to his own line. But this is a dream that might perhaps have been realized thirty years ago, and may again three hundred years hence. Failing this, the first instinct of each nascent Company was to aim at the nearest open space within reach of the city. But in those days the Railways were intruders, and everybody made war on them. Different Companies offered a quarter of a million for the Poundling and for the Charterhouse, and the authorities of those institutions feel it to this day the most glorious act of their lives that they would not allow the worst possible sites for schools to become the best possible sites for Railway ter mini. The Railways had to stop short where they are and adapt their levels to their locality. The Great Eastern, as it is now called, had to fly over Bethnal-green, and could only alight at Bishopsgate on the tops of the houses. Now that it wishes to advance to Finsbury-circus, it must keep the same level, so that the proposed station in that Circus will be nearly up to the bedroom windows. The Circus, however, which used to be so quiet and secluded, is already approached by the Metropolitan, which is coming to Finsbury Pavement as far below the surface as the Great Eastern wishes to enter the Circus above. The result is that anybody who takes this way of passing right through the metropolis will have to ascend, or descend, from one level to the other by nearly 80 steps,—easy enough for housemaids and schoolboys, but not for elderly ladies and gentlemen. The Great Eastern passes also over the City Extension of the North London. There will in effect be three Railway levers in the metropolis, the street level having to settle matters as well as it can with the ordinary traffic, the high level, and the subterranean at perpetual war with the water, the sewers, the gas, and now the Telegraphic and Pneumatic Despatch Companies. The Parliamentary Committees which have to arbitrate between these various pretenders have no enviable task. But they have a great work and a great opportunity, and it would be well if some of the engineering gentlemen who have ridden on the rail to the House of Commons would throw some light on this subject. They are now legislators, and are retained for the public. Will they just tell us what can be done to unite, simplify, and harmonize the various Railway schemes that have fought, or are still fighting, their way into this metropolis?

Seeing is believing in this matter-of-fact metropolis. The public never know either a convenience or a difficulty till they feel it themselves. Poor Mr. Charles Pearson and a small host of enthusiasts toiled, and talked, and wrote, and exhibited plans for nearly twenty years, and it is only just now, after the death of the chief projector, that the Metropolitan Railway is at work. Its Report tells us that it is carrying near 30,000 passengers a day, and earning daily about 350*l*. What this is a year we leave our readers to reckon. The only complaint made by the passengers is, that they are not carried far enough, but are turned out on the pavement a quarter or half a mile from their destination. The Railway is utterly unequal to the traffic, and it is found necessary to break down more rails where it is possible to do so. The Victoria Station and Pimlico Company also finds both station and rails too crowded, and seeks to enlarge its borders. All this is very pleasant for shareholders and for the rail-going public, but the remedy itself becomes a disease, and we want new streets and a new city to accommodate the invaders. The traffic must be disgorged somewhere, and there a great difficulty begins. The Railways, too, absorb or cover many acres of public thoroughfare, and so prevent future openings. The officer appointed by the City of London very judiciously recommends that, since Ludgate-hill is to be crossed, the span of the viaduct shall be ample enough to admit of the street being widened, should we ever achieve so great an improvement. As for ourselves, we are martyrs without even the consolation that usually solaces the pains of martyrdom. We happen, as we said above, to lie at the very intersection of the grand new communications between the East and West, the North and South, of the metropolis. They are, we are assured, the greatest improvements of the age, and we shall have ample opportunity of knowing the truth of the promise, for we shall hear the passage of every train. However, we submit with a good grace, and hope that our betters and friends will take a lesson from our resignation, remembering that what we suffer is not only for a few months, but every night of the year.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF FRANCE.

(From the Times, Feb. 12.)

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 7 A.M.

M. Casimir Perier has just published a pamphlet on the financial situation of France in 1863. It was originally written for the *Revue des Deux Mondes* as a sequel to previous articles in that periodical by the same hands on the finances of 1861 and 1862; but, notwithstanding the moderation of its language, the editor of the *Revue* did not venture to insert it, being, perhaps, apprehensive of profiting by even the parsimonious allowance of liberty given to the periodical press. The pamphlet is a review of the report addressed by the Minister of Finance to the Emperor in December last, and embodied in the *exposé* of the situation of the Empire. M. Casimir Perier contends that this report has fully corroborated the fears of those who believed that, in the absence of more substantial reforms, a notable change in the Imperial policy could alone produce any real and salutary influence on the finances. Giving credit to M. Fould for the best intentions, they doubted that even his influence would effect a change of such importance. The event, he says, has shown they were right; but they must have been surprised that the Minister exposed himself to an apparent contradiction in his efforts to palliate a check the true causes of which, had he discovered and pointed them out, as in 1861, would have enabled him, to a certain degree, to decline the responsibility of them.

Contrary to his anticipations unexpected incidents and war have deranged his calculations. Great expense has been incurred beyond both the old and the new limits of the Budget, without its being considered necessary to convoke the Legislative Body. The transfer of credits (*virements*) has failed to cover the unforeseen expenses of the Mexican expedition, and the Minister estimates that, in addition to the 59 millions voted by the Chamber, 24 millions will have to be placed to the account of 1862. The sums thus spent cannot be provided out of extraordinary credits, though the Senatus-consulte of the 21st of December prescribed that for every credit of the kind the previous sanction of the Legislative Body is indispensable.

"As to external events, what" he asks, "has occurred between October and December 1862, to change so seriously the more encouraging anticipations in the Report of the 6th of October? At this latter period a detailed exposition of the situation showed, for the definitive settlement of the Budget of 1862, a probable excess of 16 millions from ordinary resources. Neither at home nor abroad has anything happened that had not been foreseen by all. It is not since October only that the Government has discovered how different is the disposition of the Mexicans from what it had hoped. It is not since then that it knew Mexico to be without roads and bridges; that the movements of the army would be slow and difficult; that the despatch of large reinforcements could alone secure the success of the expedition; that it would be necessary to fill up the ranks of the army, thinned by sickness; and that food and the means of transport not found in the country must be sought elsewhere. He shows that the first application of the system of transfer from one Minister's Budget to another, begun a year ago, has justified the prediction of its failure; and he quotes some passages from his own remarks penned at the time in support of his assertion.

After indicating the rules which should be observed by every financier in the administration of the public income, M. Casimir Perier comes to figures :—

"In October last the Minister of Finance estimated the total deficiency in the Budget of 1862 at 54,000,000*f*. Then, bringing forward 70,000,000*f*. to be derived from various sources of a very questionable nature, as will be seen further on, he added, 'This fortunate result is partly due to accidental resources, but it is derived particularly from the overplus in the indirect revenue, the consequence of the tranquility and the prosperity we enjoy. The year 1862 will therefore add nothing, we may hope, to the anterior unfunded debt.' Thus, on the 6th of October the Minister of Finance counted on an overplus of 16,000,000*f*. on the definitive settlement of the public accounts for the year 1862. On the 27th of December he announced a deficiency of 35,000,000*f*., whence there appears to be a difference of 51,000,000*f*. in the calculations made within two months of each other. This uncertainty is to be regretted, the more so as the figures produced in December may by the results be found inaccurate, as much so, or more, as the figures produced in October are found to be so at present. However difficult of explanation such a difference in estimates made at so short an interval, I would wish to accept the last figures set forth by the Minister of Finance as the real and definitive amount of the deficiency in 1862, for in order to establish, without any mistake, the amount of a deficit we must not set down uncertain or contingent receipts against inevitable obligatory expenses, or those which are renewed in an invariable manner. It is because such a course has been too often pursued for some years past that, notwithstanding the expansion of the public revenue—notwithstanding increased taxation—notwithstanding the consolidation of the national debt—the floating debt has constantly increased. The truth may be disguised for a longer or shorter time by expedients more or less adroit, but the hour for striking a balance comes sooner or later. Illusions are dispelled and inaccuracies are expiated by taxes and by loans. When the Minister of Finance, so justly severe for past errors, estimated the deficit for 1862 at only 35,000,000*f*., he, without being aware of it, suffered the consequence of the common law which changes the appearance of things according as the point of view in which we view them is changed. It will not be difficult to prove this assertion. The original Budget for 1862 amounted to 1,869,000,000*f*. The credits added, amounting to 200,000,000*f*., swelled it to 2,169,000,000*f*. But the Budget was voted with an overplus of about 4,000,000*f*. so that, supposing the deficit reduced to the 35,000,000*f*. indicated by the Minister, the Budget of 1862 should be set down at 2,200,000,000*f*., thus exceeding the first estimate by 231,000,000*f*. The great danger is there; it is in the difference, always so great, between the expenses anticipated and the expenses actually incurred. I showed, a year ago, that this difference, which had amounted during the 17 years comprised between 1830 and 1848 to only 75,000,000*f*. annually on an average, increased to 327,000,000*f*. for each of the nine years from 1852 to 1861 inclusive; and that at the same time the annual average amount of the Budget approved had increased from 1,287,000,000*f*. in the first period to 1,974,000,000*f*. in the second. The annual average increase, therefore, is 687,000,000*f*., and even supposing that the Budget for 1862 can be settled at 200,000,000*f*. it will exceed the average of the Budget, of the Imperial epoch by 226,000,000*f*. Thus, in despite of the public prosperity on which the report congratulates the country, and of the ever increasing taxation, the funded debt, which was 288,000,000*f*. in 1848, including the dotation and the *rentes* of the sinking fund (*caisse d'amortissment*), at present exceeds 500,000,000*f*. To reduce the deficit left by the Budget of 1862 it has become necessary to accumulate all the eventual and extraordinary resources to which recourse could be had. For instance, 25,000,000 of the old claim on Spain, 10,000,000 of the Chinese indemnity, 44,000,000 of the rest of loans and consolidation of the army dotation, &c. Are these resources on the return, and on the perpetuity of which it is possible to count ?"

Of the Budget of 1864 M. Casimir Perier says but little, for want of sufficient materials. The financial report of the 27th of December, he observes, announced that the Budget of 1864 would be kept "as much as possible within the limit of the credits voted for 1863;" whereas it is already known that the ordinary Budget of expenditure amounts to 1,778 millions, showing an excess of 49 millions on that of 1863 :—

"The Budget of expenditure from special sources is 222 millions, making a total of 2,000 millions, and with the extraordinary Budget 2,104 millions, instead of 2,091 millions which formed the total of the united Budgets such as they were presented for 1863, instead of 1,965 millions for 1862. It is hardly necessary to say that the amortization is completely suspended; not a word is said about redeeming the oft-repeated promise of resuming it so soon as circumstances should permit. . . . . At the beginning of a new era, of which the name recalled to our mind great glory, followed by terrible reverses, it was easy to forsee that France would shortly hear the din of arms. The war in the Crimea, and shortly afterwards that of Italy, added victories to our annals dearly paid for with our blood and with our gold, but of which the splendour caused the price to be forgotten. When, however, to these two wars succeeded the expeditions of China and Cochin China the longing for repose began to be felt, and many people thought that the activity of the country might derive a salutary ailment from the discussion and management of its interests, in place of occupying itself always with distant objects. People were beginning to say that peace would restore to agriculture the hands which it wanted, and would permit the Government to diminish the taxes instead of increasing them; that we had much to do and much to accomplish at home before assuming the mission of disseminating abroad the advantages of civilization and liberty. For these reasons it was with some regret that the country saw the expedition to Mexico, of which it did not sufficiently comprehend the causes or the object. More than a year has elapsed, and it does not even now comprehend it; nor has anything been done to remove its uncertainty. The *expose* of the situation of the Empire is on this point remarkably laconic. It is not enough to refer to what was said on the subject by the organs of the Government in the Corps Législatif last Session. Many serious events have occurred since then, and the Government must have learned much. Even the language held in Mexico, and the addresses to the Mexicans, have not more clearly explained what will be the political conclusion after the definitive triumph of our arms. The instructions given to General Forey, and published in the official documents, will suggest doubts as to the extent and duration of the task which will be entailed on us by victory, and the complications which such vast plans may give rise to."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

(From the London Athenæum, Feb. 7.)

Now is the time when Opera rumours begin to be heard and listened for. A gay Royal wedding and the public appearances of a young Court should naturally quicken the managers of entertainments. These gentlemen, however, in proportion as they are secure of their audiences, are too apt thriftily to slacken their efforts, as the theatrical bills of the Exhibition year showed. As regards the Italian Opera-houses, some excuse is to be found in the impoverished state of the repertory, the difficulty of assembling a company of good singers, and the timidity of our fashionable public in accepting novelty. Such hope of enterprise as exists for persons of the "movement" party lies in the opposition between the two houses. Meanwhile, not a word has as yet been breathed regarding the intentions of either Mr. Gye or Mr. Mapleson. If we mistake not, the lessee of the English Opera at Covent Garden will terminate his season; and Roumor, if she speak correctly we have no means of ascertaining, asserts that the lease will not be renewed by the present proprietors, who will betake themselves to some more manageable theatre (where ?). As matters stand, to make English Opera profitable in so vast a space is not possible. That a school of available artists is in process of training, every one conversant with the state of affairs during the last quarter of a century must be aware. First-class singers (as they were rated) could be named whose boast it was, on a first night, to remember only "*the* ballad—to leave the concerted music to take care of itself, to disdain recollection of the words or attempt at action. Those days are past; but we have still no company adequate to the presentation of grand opera,—and without grand opera a grand theatre (for the English) cannot be made attractive. To instance,—it is no surprise to hear that 'Lover's Triumph,' though containing much of Mr. Wallace's prettiest and some of his best music, has been no triumph for the treasury. Want of self-knowledge is one of the most disheartening characteristics of the theatrical world; reference to false expediency, another. The English public, whether musical or dramatic, may now be trusted by any one who has any gost thing to offer; and yet everywhere the observer is bulked by "the funeral baked meats" which "coldly furnish forth the marriage-tables,"—by recurrence the old unmusical practices, the old concessions to vanity or immediate gain, which have made so cruel a havoc of Art. Till these things are swept into the limbo of oblivion by administrative discretion and knowledge, we shall have (in English theatrical music) to work out the old arithmetical problem of the ant that crept twenty steps up its sand-heap and fell back nineteen; how long was it before the ant arrived at the top of the sand-heap?

A sea-stained packet addressed to us and saved from the wreck of the Colombo, contained journals, criticisms, and books of the words of the Melbourne Triennial Musical Festival, which was held so far away on the 7th October and two days after days, conducted by Mr. Charles E Horsley, with a band and chorus of three hundred performers, and for principal singers Mesdames Lucy Escott and Sara Flower, Messrs. Squires and Farquharson;—the programme of the first day consisting of the Exhibition Music and the conductor's 'comus.' On the second day 'St. Paul' was given;—on the third, a Miscellaneous Concert.

There is some idea of holding a Musical Festival at Bradford this autumn.

Messrs. Rudall, Rose, Carte & Co. put forward their *Musical Directory Register and Almanac for* 1863, as usual, we are sorry to say, incomplete. Fancy, in the column devoted to Manchester, no mention of Mr. Halle's Concerts in the Free Trade Hall, which are unique, of their kind, among the entertainments of England!

'Benedick and Beatrice,' by M. Berlioz, which has undergone some modifications and additions since its production at Baden, has been "commanded" by the Grand-Duchess of Saxe Weimar, for her birthday, in April. The music will be published shortly.—M. Gounod's 'Reine de Saba' is apparently conquering Germany. It was produced the other day at Darmstadt with every appearance of success. A similar fate, it may be recollected, befell Chelard's 'Macbeth' after the failure of that opera in Paris.—"Heaven knows what will become of German music if things continue in their present state!" writes a correspondent *à propos* of a new opera 'La Reole,' just produced to text by Madame Birch-Pfeiffer, by Herr Gustavus Schmidt, of Frankfort, who is described by our friend as "a weaker edition of Lortzing, not without a certain talent for fresh melody, but without grace, delicacy of taste, or particular originality.—The *Allgemeine Musicalische Zeitung* mentions with praise 'The Foscari,' an opera lately produced at Munich, by Herr Zenger, whose name is new to us. Another is that of Herr Westmeyer, whose 'Der Wald bei Hermannstadt' has been given at Dresden.—Herr Tschatschek has been celebrating his "silver wedding" to the Dresden Theatre, by singing no less fatiguing a part than that of the tenor in Spontini's 'Fernand Cortez.'

Sacred music seems to fare only a little better in Germany. A 'Requiem,' by Herr Scholz, has been produced at Cologne. Klopstock's 'Hymn to Death,' set and sung by Gluck, transcribed from hearing it by Reichardt (the composition having been never written down), and the accompaniment arranged by Herr Rust, the director of the Bach Society at Berlin, has been given at a concert there by Madame Jachmann-Wagner, without, however, producing any effect. Strange news comes from Bremen of a performance of 'Israel," with additional accompaniments by Herr Lachner, and an organ part by Herr Reinthaler! Is this a misprint? or a case of ignorance, or of presumption? and can it be possible that so clever a man as the composer of 'Jeptha's Daughter' has ventured to do over again that which was so consummately accomplished by Mendelssohn?

Mdlle. Patti's *Zerlina*, in 'Don Giovanni,' has been such as to persuade the Parisian talkers about Mozart, who are more numerous than Parisian connisseurs, to accept nearly the most lame and impotent cast of the immortal opera ever ventured in a great musical capital. It would seem as if the world was returning to the bad old ways and old days of Catalani's husband, and to his opera notions of "Ma femme et cinq poupees."

A friend at Naples writes :—"'Lucia di Lammermoor' has been produced at San Carlo before a crowded house. Titiens, of course, took the part of *Lucia*, and was vociferously applauded, in the sixth scene of the second act especially. Wretchedly supported, her genius yet triumphs over every difficulty, and though some affect to dislike the *fioriture* she introduces, there were some astonishing effects made by her which seemed to electrify the audience."

Signor Luigi Romani (*quere*, the excellent librettist) has published at Milan a history of the Theatre della Scala, from its opening in 1778, with Salieri's 'Europa riconosciuta,' and Mortellari's 'Troja distrutta,' down to our degenerate days.

The death of Mrs. Hullah, after an illness of much suffering, deprives the English musical profession of a valuable member. She was one of the first group of pupils formed at the Royal Academy, which did that institution a credit it has not maintained—a pianist (as those who remember her public appearances must recollect), trained in the best school, and playing the best music well. Shortly after her marriage, however, she ceased to appear in the orchestra, and gave herself up exclusively to assisting her husband in his undertakings; for which her sound musical knowledge, her clear intelligence, and her unwearying energy well qualified her. Never had artist a more devoted and competent helpmate. To her own family, her loss is one not to be repaired.

Mr. Walter Lacy has been appointed Professor of Elocution at the Royal Academy of Music.

The Concerts at the Paris Concervatoire are now running their usual course without venturing any novelty. M. Berlioz speaks in praise of the same fragments of a Symphony by M. Bizet, a Laureate who has lately returned from his course of study in Rome.

Mr. Howard Glover seems to be ranging himself among the givers of series of concerts. A second entertainment, with a long list of singers, is announced by him for this morning.

The following is from a Correspondent :—"The sucessful play of 'Camilla's Husband' is called original. Where would the great situation have been had not a certain 'Gendre de Monsieur Poirier,' by a certain M. Emile Augier, with a certain outburst in the fourth act, 'Et Maintenant va te battre, va !" been produced some nine years ago at the Theatre Gymnase of Paris ?—O."

A new piece, by M. Sardou 'Les Diables Noirs,' which was on the point of being produced at the Theatre du Vauduville, has been prohibited—Voltaire's 'Merope' has been revived at the Theatre Français.

There has been a trial within the last few days, of moment to all who wish to bear the name of Olmar,—no real name, but the threatrical one, according to absurd usage, assumed by Mr. Mead, whose behaviour, with his feet in rings, on the roof, and his head downwards, is found alluring, and it may be assumed profitable also, at the Alhambra. Rival Olmars, who have taken the title, have been laid under legal prohibition not to infringe the rights of the original acrobat by assuming his assumed name. They may do the ring trick if they can: but they must not do it as Olmar, neither as acting Olmar.

A word concerning new ballets, which abroad do not altogether die in their birth, though at home it will be not possible to re-awaken interest in them until a new Taglioni, a new Fanny Elssler, shall come.—'Theolinde, by that skilled choregraphe, Madame Cereto's husband, M. St. Léon, has prospered at St. Petersburg.—A grand ballet, 'La Comtesse d'Egmont,' by Signor Rota, has been successful at Turin;—and a *something* made out of the tale of 'Robert Macaire,' and mimed or danced at a place no less august than La Scala, has, absolutely, we read, been enjoyed at Milan. The Glasgow Theatre Royal has shared the frequent lot of theatres, and been destroyed by fire.

A GOOD ENGLISH ACCOUNT OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1815.*

(From the Times, February 10.)

We agree with the author of this useful volume that "an English account of the campaign of 1815, at once full, well-arranged, and accurate," has hitherto been a literary *desideratum*. In the controversies respecting this great contest the vanquished nation has defeated the victor. If the French narratives refuse characteristically to ascribe the end to its real causes, they are, many of them, learned, profound, and elegant, whereas our own are well-nigh confined to the dull platitudes of Sir A. Alison, and the tedious, though sensible, commentary of Siborne. The result has been that European opinion, inclining either to the falsehoods of St. Helena or the fallacies of an opposite school, believes that the issue was really due, not to the skill and heroism of the conquerors, but either to errors of Napoleon's lieutenants or to his sudden and premature decrepitude. It was time to correct these false estimates, and to show that, though in his last struggle Napoleon committed strategic faults, his ruin was caused by the ability of his antagonists and the valour of the British and Prussian armies. This is Mr. Hooper's object in this work, and he has worked it out with much judgment and in a singularly impartial spirit. His power of description is not great; he cannot set forth a battle that is not dry, nor present his general conclusions vividly; and accordingly we are far from giving him a high place among military historians. But except in some isolated details, his view of the campaign of Waterloo as a whole is, in our opinion, remarkably just; his criticisms upon it are worth attention, and his sketches of its incidents are clear and accurate, though not sufficiently bold and striking. For the general reader it is the best account that has yet appeared in the English language of the Zama of the modern Hannibal.

Having briefly surveyed the state of Europe when it rose to arms in 1815, and noticed the military preparations of Napoleon, Mr. Hooper carefully examines the question whether, having regard to any possible force which could be marshalled for an attack from France, the Allies' positions in Belgium can be justified. Considering that the Duke and Blucher were aware that the Emperor's strength, under any contingency, could not exceed 130,000 men, whereas their own was very superior, we agree with the view that the allied armies were well placed to repel their enemy. They lay at a distance from the frontier of from 35 to 60 miles, and though extended in wide front—a condition necessary for the defence of the country—they were capable of easy and rapid concentration. Whatever continental writers may say as to Wellington's force being "*trop à droit*," and Blucher's force being "*trop à gauche*," and as to their centre being "*mal relié*," the proof of the contrary is hardly doubtful. For, as Mr. Hooper justly observes, if their centre was their most vulnerable point, or if it was most skilfully attacked, the event proves that it was strong enough to resist, and to allow time for a movement of concentration, which, though executed with several mischances, was nevertheless sufficient from the first, and, in the end, overwhelmed the enemy :—

"It is admitted that the sure eye of Napoleon detected the weakest point in the defensive dispositions of the Allies. It is manifest that he fell upon it with great velocity and vigour. But the Allies in Belgium were not cantoned by chance: it was their duty to preserve intact certain great political and military interests, and they were posted systematically that they might cope with any contingency. The arrangements adopted were so good that they were able to meet and frustrate an enemy free to choose his own time and mode of attack."

Napoleon, however, resolved with a force of from 120,000 to 130,000 men to assail armies nearly double in numbers, and to risk fate on the plains of Belgium. It is not improbable, Mr. Hooper observes, that he would have preferred the scheme of defence which had been so successful the year before had his subjects' opinion allowed him to try it. But it is certain that in his plan of attack, as this volume ably points out, he overrated his ability and strength, and undervalued those of his antagonists. Singling out the spot in the Allies' centre at which their inner flanks were united, he conceived that he could approach it rapidly, and, having gained a favourable position, could reach and defeat his enemies separately and renew the days of Castiglione and Rivali. Mr. Hooper has hit the exact truth when he says that "this project was founded on the assumption, and was only practicable on the assumption, that the Allies would concentrate on the right and left of the road of Charleroi to Brussels, and offer themselves in detail to his conquering sword"—that is, act like Alvinzi and Wurmser. And this assumption rested on the idea that Blucher's "rashness" and Wellington's "slowness" would cause incoherence in their movements, and hence that they might be defeated and destroyed by heavy blows well aimed and directed. Happily, however, this idea was incorrect. If Blucher at the outset was "rash," his rashness proved most formidable as the result; the "slowness" of Wellington revealed itself in baffling and paralyzing every attack. The Allies concentrated at the right points, and, instead of being overwhelmed separately, they were able from the first to resist and ultimately to combine and crush their antagonist. In short, Napoleon's plan of attack was founded upon a great misconception, which reveals itself throughout his operations, and this cardinal and prominent fact is kept clearly in view in this volume.

Napoleon's attack at the outset, however, was, as Mr. Hooper remarks, a masterpiece. 125,000 men and 350 pieces of cannon were secretly collected from distant points, and thrown rapidly across the frontier towards the spot in the Allies' line on which the power of concentration was weakest. On the night of the 14th this splendid army was masked in front of Quatre Bras and Sombref, but at some distance from either position, the left wing inclining towards the former, the right and centre towards the latter. We quite agree with Mr. Hooper that Napoleon had cause to be satisfied with the result; it was one of his most remarkable operations; and we coincide in rejecting the notion that an order was given to advance further, and that Ney neglected to execute it. On the Allies' side, Mr. Hooper does justice to the fine generalship shown by Ziethen in retarding the attack as long as possible, so as to give time to Blucher to concentrate; and he observes correctly that owing to an accident the concentration of Blucher's force was in smaller numbers than he had reason to expect, the corps of Bulow being delayed unaccountably. As for the operations of Wellington's army, Mr. Hooper points out with perfect accuracy that they did not commence till late in the night; and he assigns the real reason for this, that the Duke's information was strangely retarded. We doubt, however, if he is correct in saying that the blame for this should be laid on Ziethen, who, though he certainly should have communicated the news of the French advance on Charleroi in force, was not immediately under Wellington's orders. We believe that if two of the Duke's lieutenants, Sir William Dornberg and the Prince of Orange, had shown real intelligence on that day, and acted up to the spirit of their orders, the British commander would have known at Brussels, at 12 or 1 p.m. at latest, that Napoleon's army was crossing the Sambre and moving upon the Allies' centre.

Except in two or three particulars, Mr. Hooper's account of the operations of the 16th is, in our opinion, sound and accurate. We incline to think that he is in error in charging Napoleon with inactivity in the morning; he forgets that though he had an excellent position at a small distance from the allied centre, some hours were required to mature an attack, especially in the presence of powerful enemies. We agree, however, entirely with his view that two projects are clearly visible in the Emperor's movements on the 16th, the first of which completely failed, while the other only partially succeeded. Assuming—such was his contempt of his foes—that Blucher and Wellington could not collect a sufficient force at short notice, he ordered an advance on Gembloux and Genappe, and it was only when he perceived distinctly that the Prussians were in strength in his front that he planned the attacks on Quatre Bras and Ligny. These moves, moreover, as Mr. Hooper points out, which prescribed the occupation of Quatre Bras, and detaching from thence a corps against Blucher, were founded upon the erroneous notion that Wellington's army was far distant, and, rapid and brilliant as they were, the result was of little avail to Napoleon. As for the battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras, Mr. Hooper's sketches are just and impartial. We think he should have noticed the danger which Blucher ran in hurrying on the fight; and, if we read Von Muffling aright, it is a mistake to say that the Duke gave a pledge of co-operation with the Prussian army. We agree, however, with Mr. Hooper in his general view of the attack and defence; there is little doubt that Blucher was out-generaled, although his army fought so well that nothing was gained but a barren victory. As for Quatre Bras, Mr. Hooper should have dwelt more strongly on the immense importance of the Duke's defence to the general operations, since had that important point been carried, and Ney got round on the Prussian flank, Ligny might have proved a second Jena. Mr. Hooper closes his narrative of the 16th with an examination of the vexed question respecting the movements of D'Erlon's corps, which proved so unlucky to Napoleon. We can only say that it is very ingenious, though it adds nothing to the evidence on the subject.

Mr. Hooper follows the movements of the 17th, which led to the decisive issue, with much ability and discrimination. In charging Napoleon with inactivity and slowness for not pressing Wellington more sharply, he forgets too much the exhaustion of the French, worn out by marches and desperate fighting. But he has justly censured the Emperor's neglect in not detaching a corps at once against the Prussians, a mistake which flowed from his fixed conviction that Blucher had been overwhelmed at Ligny and was falling back upon his base of operations. He has well described the activity of Wellington and the energy and decision of his ally in retreating upon converging lines to the points of Wavre and Waterloo, from which their junction was rendered easy, and was so planned as to crush Napoleon. This strategy was equally brilliant and prudent; and it contrasts strongly with the false movement which separated Grouchy from the main French army, unable alike to assist Napoleon or to stop the march of the rallied Prussians. Here again the Emperor's contempt of his adversaries impressed his operations with error, the result being that on the night of the 17th his army was split into two masses, which did not support each other at all, whereas those of Blucher and Wellington were nearly joined, and, unknown to their enemy, were about to overwhelm him when united. This is the true view of the general operations which led to the battle of the 18th of June, and, as Mr. Hooper takes care to say, it should be distinctly borne in mind, since otherwise the Duke would be justly to blame for risking a very inferior army in an isolated contest with a more powerful enemy. But "there was no temerity nor blundering into victory;" the Allies' movements were a settled plan, which brought their forces to a decisive point; the Wellington's defence and Blucher's flank march re separate parts of one arrangement. The only blundering was that of Napoleon, who, without knowing where Blucher was, and assuming that Grouchy would arrest him upon a remote and eccentric line, left his right flank exposed to the Prussians, and threw himself, with his whole strength, on Wellington, to be overwhelmed in complete ruin.

Mr. Hooper's account of the crowning struggle, though wanting in descriptive genius, is sound, accurate, and very impartial. He discriminates the character and the objects of the attacks, and observes truly that Wellington's defence was not only a "masterpiece of skill," but was tested beyond his worst anticipations, on account of the late arrival of the Prussians. We cannot dwell on an oft-told tale, and shall therefore only observe that in two particulars Mr. Hooper's narrative has a special merit. In the first place, he estimates accurately the real value of the Prussian diversion, exaggerated or diminished by national partialities; and again, Mr. Hooper, following Charras, sums up more than any English writer the facts relating to Grouchy's operations, unfairly and cruelly misrepresented by Napoleon. The Marshal did not show ability; he should have found out the Prussians sooner; he should have informed his chief of their positions; but at the point where Napoleon had placed him he had no means of arresting their march, nor was he intended to stop their movement.

Our space is exhausted, so we can only dismiss this volume with a general commendation of the soundness of its military views, and of its strictly impartial spirit. Its political judgments are not equally just; and we might demur to its positive assertion that Napoleon I. and Napoleon III. are carrying out the same projects, and are identical in their policy. But as an accurate analysis of the facts which led to the victory of Waterloo we think it worthy of Englishmen's notice.

* *Waterloo, or the Downfall of the First Napoleon: a History of the Campaign of* 1815. By George Hooper, London, 1862.

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18th March 1863.

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